PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

APPROP N. W. CORNEP. OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

TME WERKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 8 % omto per copy, or 83 per annum; the Buropean Rhitton, 84 per muon, to any port of Great Britain, and 85 to any part of the Continent, both to include the postage. ALL LETTERS by mail for Sutceription, or with Adver-taments, to be post-poid, or the postage will be deducted from the money remitted. JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, ches

ADVERTISEMENTS respect every day.

No. 35.

AMTREMENTS THIS PUPLING

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-THE MECHANIC AND BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Two Bonnycastles

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—NAVAL EXPE

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Six Dischess WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Lady or Lyons-

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowery— A Kiss in the Dark—Sketches in India—Gymnastic Ex-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-OLD

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ermoplan WOOD'S MINSTREES, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

ERCUS, 37 Bowery-EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAL GEORAMA, 586 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the

HELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES-539 Broadway.

New York, Saturday, February 5, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

places in Europe:-

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY BERALD. lins steamship Baltie, Captain Comstock, will leave this port at noon to day, for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements, for any edition of the New YORK HERALD, will be received at the following

LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. LONDON-Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. PARIS-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse. B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter before eleven o'clock, in the morning. The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'clock. Bingle copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The mail steamship Georgia, Captain Porter, will lea this port at two o'clock this afternoon, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, with the latest intelli gence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten

Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The telegraphic synopsis of the European intelli-gence brought to Halifax yesterday, by the steamer Canada, is, in many respects, of a highly important character. The Emperor Napoleon, it appears, had consulted his own inclinations with regard to a matrimonial alliance, and thrown all Paris into an uproar by declaring his intention of esponsing M'lle Montego, a Spanish Countess, who had hitherto created considerable sensation in the fashionable circles of the French metropolis. It is said that Louis proposed on Sunday, was immediately accepted, and the civil contract was entered into on the next day. The imperial ceremony was to take place on the 30th uit. The suddenness of this extraordinary announcement caused all but one of the ministers to hand in their resignations; but up to last accounts they had not been accepted, and it was probable that the dignitaries would think better of the matter, and withdraw them. The funds had run down to a very low figure; but whether his majesty's marriage, or some other cause, had produced this depression, seems to

have been a matter of dispute. Louis Napoleon is actively engaged in strengthening his payal forces, to the evident alarm of England. upon which country, it is surmised, he is deliberately preparing to make an onslaught. The appearances are certainly ominous; and Great Britain, in order not to be caught with her eyes shut, is drawing up the militia, and getting everything in readiness to effectually resist any attempt at invasion. What will be the result of these portentous movements in the rival countries, will be developed before many months have passed. That hostilities have been fully resolved upon there appears to be little doubt, so far as may be judged from the tenor of this news. Louis Napoleon throughout all his schemes has evinced a secresy that has thus far baffled the wise heads of Europe to divine, and when his plans are matured be adheres to and carries them out with a determination that is invincible. No better proof of this is wanting than his recent matrimonial alliance, despite the opposition of friends and foes. Under these circumstances it is not strange that the English government

should watch his acts with deep distrust. One of the Italian journals denies that Francesco Madiai is dead. The British are gradually proceeding in their annexation operations in India. The imperial troops in China had of late gained ground over the revolutionists. Late advices from Australia represent provisions as being exceedingly dear and scarce, and that the majority of miners were hardly realizing their anticipations. There have been more destructive freshets in France, and a very severe storm off the coast, in which an American vesse was supposed to have been wrecked.

The commercial features of the Canada's news are of great importance to American dealers. Large sales of cotton had been made at Liverpool, at an advance of one eighth and one-fourth of a penny per pound. Provisions were also advancing, but bread-

stuff's were rather on the decline. The Warehouse bill yesterday passed the United States Senate, after having been amended in various particulars, and an opportunity had been given to one of the Pennsylvania members to give expression to his jealous feelings towards this city. A propo sition to except different kinds of iron from the provisions of the bill was rejected, by the decisive vote of fourteen to thirty-three. This is certainly not very cheering information for the iron interests of the Keystone State. Mr. Clemens gave notice that he would next Monday ask permission to be heard on the Monroe doctrine resolutions. The Pacific Railroad till again underwent considerable debate. A message was received from the President relative to the postal treaty with Great Britain, which the Postmaster General alleges has been violated by the latter government. The Senate passed bills granting right of way to the Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario Railroad, and for the extension of time for emigrants to become entitled to land

in Oregon. The House of Representatives, having settled the manner in which the electoral votes for President and Vice President shall be counted on Wednesday next. proceeded to discuss the bill granting land to certain railroads in Wisconsin. The measure was finally placed upon the Speaker's table, in the fifth class where it will probably remain till the close of the session. This bill, it is supposed, would have succeeded last Wednesday, had not Mr. Bennett's famous land division bill been tacked to it as an amendment.

The Broadway Railroad affair was again the cause

NEW YORK HERALD. of a very angry delaje At Our State Senate yester From Mr. O'Sullivan appears to day. The memoral from Mr. O Sunivan appears have nettle some of the members of that concentration or agnity and wisdom to an extraordinary degree. During the carly part of the day they cast aside their wonted gravity, and pitched into Kr. O'Sullivan, as well as the unfortunate Senator who presented the obnoxious document, in a style that is truly refreshing, now that the hard-pan, quick-sand, and gravel-scratching excitement about the canals has somewhat died away. In the afternoon-the members having had time to cool off-the Pacific Railroad bill was discussed in a rather more rational

The Assembly, yesterday, received a communica tion from Mr. Canal Commissioner Fitzhugh, admit-ting the ownership of certain mills and a transportation line, as charged by Mr. Gale, but not in violation of any existing law, he having taken eminent legal advice on that point prior to entering upon the dis charge of his present official duties. Under these circumstances, it is improbable that there will be any attempt to impeach him, and all further time spent on the subject will be merely wasted. Upon the whole, the proceedings in both branches of the Legislature, since the commencement of the session, have been remarkably curious, racy, and rare, and show that many of the members give little heed to the business for which they were elected. Constituents should read the debates, in order to fully ascertain the peculiar qualifications of those who represent them.

We elsewhere publish a report of the very interest ing lecture delivered in Boston by Mr. Thos. F. Meagher, on "Grattan and the Irish Volunteers of 1782." We learn that Mr. Meagher will deliver a lecture on the same subject in Metropolitan Hall, in this city, on Monday evening, the 14th inst., in accordance with a promise made to the managing committee of the former lecture, on their first interview with him relative to lecturing in this city. The subject is a deeply interesting one to every lover of freedom, and, as will be seen by the sketch elsewhere, is handled with splendid effect by Mr. M.

As usual, our columns contain many telegraphi despatches, and much other interesting matter, to which we have no room to more particularly allude. We annex a brief summary of the contents of the inside pages :- Letter from Havana; Royal Decree Affecting the Religious Confraternities of Cuba Cuban Opinion of Secretary Everett's Letter on the Tripartite Treaty; Bank Fight in Ohio; Confidence Men in Charleston; Meeting for City Reform Relative to Taxation; Detailed Account of the Business done at Fulton Market: Naval. Religious, Law. Theatrical, Commercial, and Miscellaneous News.advertisements. &c.

## Schemes of the Day-What's a Hundred Million ?

"A man who cannot make \$25,000 a year must be a ninny." Such was the remark of a young man the other day, in a high fever of speculation, with a fortune of a million or two looming up in the future, to his admiring gaze. "As times go, a man must be a dolt if he cannot make \$25,000 a year." Money has been cheap so long, it is now a mere drug in the market; old fogies with hereditary fortunes and a very superficial knowledge of Wall street, are worried to death with the possession of their wealth. Nor do their juniors care much about ridding them of the encumbrance. When accommodation can be had on the merest shadow of personal security, the blessings of riches do not redeem its drawbacks. Wealth has its necessary disadvantages. Like noblesse, richesse oblige; and the man who would make a fortune must renounce many a pleasure dearly cherished by fashionable youth. But, these objections removed, if a man resolves to inflict riches on himself, and seriously to undergo the painful operation of making money, there is no reason why he should not gain a fortune in less time than the affections of a wife.

Such, at all events, is the sentiment of the Wall street sages. Far be it from us to gainsay it. These are times in which it argues more boldness than judgment to deny the truth of any statement, however incredible it may seem. The world, and especially the United States. are in a whirl of excitement. The barriers of human power and knowledge are being overleaped on every side. Art, science, philosophy and trade are progressing with such rapid strides that the eye cannot measure their pace or the mind fix a limit to their course. All are stimulated and fostered by the golden shower which recent years have poured on this happy land; and, for the first time since the world began, he who really contributes one line to the advancement of mankind is morally certain of a substantial reward. Merchants and speculators are not the only recipients of wealth; both the manufacturing and agricultural classes are waxing fat and strong, professional men participate in the general spoil, and even artists and poets are sure of a dinner. Comfort is no stranger to the poor man's home-luxury pervades every chamber of the house inhabited by the educated citizen. The age in which we live has a much better claim to the epithet of golden than the periods usually distinguished by that title

In proportion to the increased profit earned in ordinary transactions, commercial operations have become more extensive. Speculators calculate their gains by millions-mere thousands are of little moment; the great operators of the day cannot afford time to think of schemes involving less than six figures. One company purchases a right of way across Nicaragua for \$10,000 a year, expends a couple of hundred thousand deliars or so, in organizing means of transit, and finds no difficulty in disposing of four millions of stock. The net profit of this single operation must have exceeded three and a half millions of dollars. In another case, a single individual places half a dozen steamers on a popular line of travel, and is reaping a very handsome return from the investment, pays for his steamers with his profits, when a company covets the vessels, and offers the fortunate proprietor the triffing sum of one million and a quarter to assign his interest to them. Many other operations, of no less magnitude, are being successfully made every day in Wall street. and now and then you hear of a canal, to cost \$100,000,000, to connect the Atlantic with the

Pacific. What are a hundred millions? But these cannot compare with two or three schemes of recent birth, at which the strongest faith actually staggers. An application has been made to the New York Legislature for a charter for a company to build a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific States. Another party has applied to Congress for a grant of land sixty miles wide-thirty miles on each side the line-throughout its whole length to San Francisco. It does not require a Cassandra to foretell the fate of such an application as this: but at one period the applicant had a fair promise of success and could reasonably indulge visions of being, at no very distant day, the largest landholder, and probably the most influential individual in the world. Settlers would eagerly flock to the neighborhood of a line which would be constantly thronged with travel; and before the original shareholders had bequeathed their interest to their children. thourands of rich farms, hundreds of villages,

siy' y mile strip thus modestly demanded. We need not attempt to show that to vest such enormous power in the hands of any private corporation would be to endanger the safety of individuals, and even that of the whole Union. Arguments against the grant are, by this time, superfluous; but the fact of its having been demanded is an astounding symptom of

the enterprise of the age. A similar scheme was that for running a line of steamers to Africa. They were to be enormous vessels. of four thousand tons each; and the projectors of the line agreed to carry negroes eastward at \$10 a head. But one requisite to the realization of their hopes was wanting, and that was the money to build the vessels. Nowise discouraged by the discovery of this trifling objection, the projectors of the scheme coolly applied to Congress to advance the necessary funds, and there are some, we believe who actually allow themselves to hope still that their prayer will be granted.

Less chimerical, though scarcely less significant, to the philosopher who notes the progress of mankind, are the applications recently made for charters for companies to construct a line of telegraph to San Francisco. This is, in itself. an undertaking which would have covered its projector with ridicule in any other age and any other country than this. What would our ancestors have thought of stretching a wire across the continent of America, and bringing the shores of the Pacific into immediate contact with the shores of the Atlantic? What will the people of Europe. who boast of their hundred or two hundred mile lines, say when they hear of our erecting a line of telegraph that would nearly encircle their whole continent? It is certain, however, that very few years will elapse before this grand project will be realized.

Many other schemes we might enumerate. Intrinsically the majority may be as chimerical as the Pacific Railroad project; but their vastness and their number-as well as the seriousness with which they are entertained by the public-are striking proofs of the exuberant energy and enterprise of the age. There have been many periods of speculation-many eras of bubble schemes. South Sea Stock Companies, and Mississippi schemes-many years of wild, reckless gambling in stocks and real estate: but we are safe in asserting that there never was a time which afforded such a plausible excuse or such a favorable opportunity for impossible schemes as the present. Money being plentiful, confidence unbounded, almost every commercial operation remunerative, and the most gigantic projects proved feasible, it is a remarkable proof of the sobriety of modern operators that such schemes as the Pacific Railroad should be the exception instead of the rule. It would seem although our prudence had increased pari passu with our boldness, and ready as we are to discard all received ideas of difficulties and obstacles, that our enterprise was invariably tempered by a due regard for our own interest. We never despise a scheme because it was considered impossible by others; but we seldom commit ourselves to it unless it is sure to pay ten per cent. The Yankee may shock his neighbors by the wildness of his speculations, but he always makes money.

ANOTHER CITY REFORM MOVEMENT .- We elsewhere publish the proceedings of a private meeting of gentlemen who appear to take an interest in the reform of our city government. It is scarcely necessary to tell our readers that we are in favor of the reforms proposed, and of all genuine reforms. But we do not much approve of their mode of doing the thing, and fear that their proceedings may have a tendency the very reverse of what they anticipate. Reform of municipal institutions is not a private, but a public matter. It is not like the affairs of a merchant or a firm of merchants. which may require secresy for their adjustment or management. Reform concerns the whole city, and every inhabitant ought to be invited, or at least allowed the opportunity, to take a part in it. It does not belong, therefore, to a clique or a coterie, and every attempt made in that way must prove a failure.

We are well aware that in all such movements somebody must make a beginning, and a few individuals may set the ball in motion which is destined to work great results. But, to be successful, every thing of this kind must be open and abovebeard. There must be no mystery about it-nothing that leads to suspicion. The motives and objects ought to be as transparent as the limpid stream; and then there is a chance of its aggregate yearly sales, any other business of the public taking hold of it, and making it triumphant. The cause of reform is frequently more injured by its imprudent advocates than by its most bitter opponents; and we would prefer leaving matters as they are, in order that they might work out their own cure, rather than tamper with reform by a bungling legislation, like the tinker who, in mending one hole in the old pot, made two or three where there was none before. We rather think that this observation is applicable to a leading feature of the proposed scheme. There are some of the re-

forms in the report of which we approve. But we have very great doubt about the new finance board. We have a strong objection to the State, in any shape or form, having any thing to do with the working of our municipal institutions. We would not give the Governor the appointment of three members of this finance board, nor would we give the mayor the appointment of three. The whole board ought to be elected by the people, if any board is necessary. But if the magisterial be separated from the judicial power in the Board of Aldermen-if the Board of Assistants be made a check on them by their election by a different constituency-if the police system be thoroughly purged by taking away the appointing power from the Aldermen and making the officers amenable for every transgression-a blow will have been struck at the corrupt system of primary elections, which will insure the choice of better men for the Common Council, and go far, with an increased veto power in the Mayor, to render any board of supervision unnecessary. After the Mayor vetoes any measure, in order to become a law it ought to be again passed by two-thirds or even threefourths, of both legislative boards. If all this Pick, will not do let primary elections be abolished or made legal by an act of the Legislature placing them in the same position as the regular elections and punishing fraud and violence by the same penalties.

But let us have no crude, impracticable nos trums, that will lead from bad to worse, or, to use a trite saying will throw the city from the frying pan into the fire."

SFIRIT RAPPINGS .- According to the report of the Superintendent of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, which will be found in another column, there are at present confined in that institution twenty-six victims of the "spirit rappings" delusion, the number being equally divided beand scores of promising cities, would cover the | tween males and females.

SAVINGS BANKS - NORE INTERPERENCE OF THE LEGISLATURE IN OFR CITY APPAIRS ... In recent articles we said that the Legislature of this State, being invited by a portion of our citizens to interfere with our municipal affairs, by undertaking to prevent the Common Council doing a particular act, would not stop there, but would proceed in their meddling operations, so as to upset our whole city government, and throw all things into confusion. By reference to a report of the proceedings of the State Legislature in Wednesday's HERALD, it will be seen that the unclaimed deposits in the city savings banks have been successfully attacked in the Senate, and what is worthy of remark, the two Senators-Beekman and McMurray-who have been so zealous in persuading their fellow members to interfere in the case of the Broadway Railroad, protested in vain against "oppression from the Capitol" in retirence to these moneys, which have been voted to the State treasury. These gentlemen have given the Senate an inch, and they seem determined to take an ell. The wedge has been inserted, and it will probably be driven home by repeated blows till it makes a destructive rent. The Senators from the rural districts have been taught a lesson of interference by our city members, and it will go hard with them, or they will "better the instruction." What right has the State treasury to the custody of these unclaimed funds, which it was stated by one Senator amount to a million of dollars? We would go further, and say, what right has our city treasury-what right has the Board of Supervisors-to the custody of this money? It belongs to the banks; and the owners or their heirs may yet turn up. If it is never claimed, it renders the savings banks the more secure. for it will make up for losses and frauds. Let the money, therefore, alone, and let it stav where it is. If there is any public right to it, most undoubtedly it belongs to the city; vet the Senate have laid their hands upon it for State purposes. Nor is the mischief likely to

stop even there- this is but the beginning of the end. But there is a graver objection than one even of policy or justice, against the bill. It is an unconstitutional measure, being an ex post facto law, having a retrospective action instand of a prospective, and interfering with existing contracts. When the deposites were made it was on the condition that they should belong to the banks in case they were never claimed by the depositors or their heirs, and the State has no right to make a law annulling this contract, which was part of the inducement to many depositors to invest their capital, and part of the security on which they relied against loss, or the breaking up of those useful institutions. Any meddling with them may have the effect of ruining them by disorganization, or by inducing depositors to withdraw their funds. Why is it that our Legislature cannot let well enough alone? But whatever right they may have to legislate in this respect for the future, they cannot legally touch a cent in the banks, and they might just as well legislate the money out of a merchant's safe because he happened to owe a debt to some party who had not appeared to claim it.

VICTUALLING THE METROPOLIS-THE MAR-KETS AND THEIR BUSINESS .- In our first article on this subject, we gave a detailed account of the business transacted in Washington market, and such other information in relation to it as we deemed of sufficient interest to the public. The facts which we then presented to our readers were well calculated to astonish not only them, but the market dealers throughout the city. In another part of today's paper, will be found a full account of Fulton market, which will amply repay perusal. A comparison presented between it and Washington market discloses a great difference, not only in the amount of yearly sales, but in the character of the business pursued in both. In the latter, over seventeen millions of dollars worth of vegetables are sold in the course of the year, while in the former the sales of vegetables are very triffing. Washington market may be aptly termed the great country market as there is more country produce sold in it than in any other in New York. More than three-fourths of the vegetables disposed of by the dealers, however, are sold by wholesale, and of these, about fifteen million dollars worth are potatoes, of which immense quantities are shipped to various Southern ports. In Fulton market, on the contrary, the meat trade exceeds in the amount pursued therein, and next in importance may be placed the fruit and fish trade. It is, in fact, the only market in the city which transacts an extensive wholesale business in fish, for through it is obtained a large proportion of the fish consumed by our citizens. We regard this particular department, therefore, of great importance. and have consequently devoted more space to it than to any other. The dealers in fish are a neculiar class of men, and their occupation differs widely from the generality of market people. It is unnecessary to say anything more than direct the attention of our readers to the

article in question. PRIVATE EXECUTION OF CRIMINALS.—Hereafter the hanging of culprits at the Tombs will be enducted privately, or at least only a sufficient number of citizens admitted to witness the Sheriff perform his duty, as intended by the law abolishing public executions. The following notice was yesterday morning tacked on the door of the Sheriff's office :-

In accordance with intelligence received from the Executive Department, all executions for capital of-fences must be strictly private. No permits will be given under any circumstances. nces. John Orser, Sheriff.

WAR OF THE ROSES .- We have received a letter from Mr. Geo. N. Sanders, in reply to an article in the Washington Union relative to the Democratic Review. It indicates another war of the roses; and as we desire to see fair play, we cannot publish one without the other, We therefore omit both till Monday. We may then illustrate this elegant fight between young America and what are called the old fogies, or hand them over to the Rev. Joe Scoville, of the

## Musical.

MADAME SONTAG AT NIBLO'S .- " Lucrezia Borgia" was shibited last evening at Niblo's, for "Sonnambula," Pozzelini, the tenor, having been unable, from illness, to sing the part assigned him. On Monday evening Madame ontag will appear in her celebrated role of "Norina." in that admirable comic opers, "Don Pasquale." MR. GOTTSCHALE-POSTPONEMENT OF CONCERT.-The

cert of the distinguished planist, Mr. Gottschalk, which was to have come off last evening, is postponed till Friday next, on account of an [attack of fever, which has confined him to his bed.

Marine Affairs.

Loss of an Overer Boat, with all for Crew.—The oys boat Blossom, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 1st fielt., I me Chesapeake Bay, reports that the oyster boat Eagle, of Philadelphia, was upset in a squall, near Beal's Island, on the 26th ult., and all hands perished. LAUNCHES.—At Robbinston, recently, elipper ship Juni-per, 514 ions, said to be a superior yessel,

Walls with One of the Chinese. Dr. Gihon, who has in his charge the Chinese troupe of jugglers, &c., to the number of fifteen persons, male and female, called—with Assam, (one of the most intel-

the country, and was totally ignorant of the late revolu

tionary movements against the reigning imperial dynasty

He is, however, pretty well informed concerning the

Chinese in California. He estimates the number now in that country at no less than fifty thousand. These are al-

most entirely men, having left their feminine attachments at home, to await their return to the," Central Flowery Kingdom." And a few hundred dollars being a fortun Kingdom. And a tew hundred donars being a fortune to a frugal Chinaman at home, he is soon enabled, from his good qualities of industry, temperance, and economy, to return, and establish himself as an aristocrat among his late fellow-plebeians for the rest of his life. There are, it is said, however, some three hundred Celestial women of the town in San Francisco, of the most abandoned and shameless dissoluteness; and these syrens, being generally handsome, and possessed of delicate yet finely rounded figures, seldom fall in gathering from the returning miners a rich harvest of gold. Be these frail daughters of the Orient and the gambling saloons, many a poor fellow is wheedled out of the savings f years of hard labor in the diggings, and, after a few days or weeks is thrown as a loater upon the town, or driven back, penniless, to the mountains, if he does not perish on the way. The late hostility against the Chinese working in the mines has subsided. It grew out of an arrangement between certain English speculators in Canton, and their gangs of Coolies, hired at certain rates to work in the diggings considerably below the usual rates of wages for California labor. This cause of offence having been removed, the Chinese are permitted to come and go, or remain, without let or hindrance; and they seldom give occasion for trouble, from their peaceable, tractable, Chinese importation, and they swarm through the city. No place in the world is, perhaps, blest with a greater number and variety of rats. First, there is the gray wharf rat, originally from Norway, but now common the world over; then there are the black and blue rats peculiar to California; and last, though not least, the white Chi nese rat. This abundance and variety of rate, no doubt, contributes to make San Francisco so very attractive to the Chinese. But it is due to them to say, that with plenty of fish and rice or even of roast beef and plum pudding they are generally disposed to leave the monopoly of sugar-cured rats to the Mandarins. This troupe of Chinese appear to have discovered very few things in the United States superior to what is to be found in China, excepting the California gold mines, our steamships and railroads, and labor saving machinery in general, in which the very deficient. This deficiency, however, reducing all sorts of manufactures to the tedious processes of labor by hand, is, however, the secret of the multiplication of th Chinese nation to three hundred millions of people. As an evidence of what they can do in the way of architecture, we are informed that Parrott's building in San Fran cisco, of one hundred feet front, seventy or eighty feet deep, and four stories high, all of solid granite, was put up in Canton, block by block, by Chinese workmen; and the blocks being all numbered the building was then taken down, put aboard ship, brought across the Pacific, say ten thousand miles, and re-erected in San Francisco by the same hands. Taking our troupe of jugglers as an average sample of the Chinese, they are evidently, as compared with any or the European stocks, an inferior race of people. They are a small boned, feeble bodied race, the men being slender for their height, and dark as Choctaw Indians, with awkward high cheek bones, angular eyes, large ears, set high upon their heads, and flat noses—the whole facial conormation being far inferior in dignity and strength of character to that of the North American Indian. Chinese women, on the other hand, are of a much lighter complexion—their features are softer and finer, with a very striking expression of amiability and gentleness while their limbs are delicate, and their forms round graceful, and well developed. The tricks of this troupe in the arts of legerdemain, are Oriental, and some of them are exceedingly well done. After the circuit of the prinare exceedingly well done. After the circuit of the prin-cipal cities of the United States, they propose to visit Europe. The double-jointed dwarf is their greatest cu-riosity, and next to him, we regard their peculiar articles of dress, and the richness and high finish of some of their silken Chinese robes. But a glance at these people in the lump is certainly calculated to dispel the delusive idea of the elevation of China to our standard of civiliza-tion, short of a thousand years to come. LATE FROM PORT AU PRINCE-RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW

FEVER.—By the arrival yesterday of the brig Isabella Reed, Capt. Rice, we have dates from Port au Prince to the 17th ult. Capt. R. states that the yellow fever was raging there very severely. Sick men from the vessels were being taken ashore daily, nine cases nearly out of every ten proving fatal. Their sufferings were much ag-gravated through the want of a hospital, as great difficulty was experienced in finding a place for the sufferers. The chief mate of the Isabella Reed, Mr. Geo. Hutchings, died of the fever on the 5th of January, and several ves sels in port had lost both officers and men by the disease.

Azores Capt. Paltie, from the above port, we have dates to Nov. 28. The weather was very mild and pleasant, the winter unusually backward, and fruit not very abundant. Ætna was still burning, but without those grand and imposing eruptions of lava which characterized its first out-

No political disturbances had taken place in Sicily Great caution was observed by the police in the admission of strangers to the island, and the citizens were compelled to wear their beards as per order, to distinguish them from the long-bearded and straggling refugees who may find their way to the island.

Superior Court—In Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge Bosworth.

Feb. 4.—An Infant in Law.—James St. Leger, a full grown baby, about 20 years of age, designated by a fiction in law, "an infant," was brought before the court on habeas corpus, and his discharge from the United States army claimed by his mamma, he being under age when he enlisted, with the idea of augmenting our military forces. The United he being under age when he enlisted, with the idea of augmenting our military forces. The United States did not seem to think that they had made any great bargain in the beardless soldier, and were satisfied to relinquish the individual, provided the garments belonging to the government were given up. This condition being willingly complied with, Jemmy was discharged, and left the court with his mother and sister, who exulted in their successful efforts to regain the long lost boy.

Ohio Lunatic Asylum.—The Cleveland De-mocrat publishes the following statistics of the Ohio

mecrat publishes the following statistics of the Unio Lunatic Asylum:—
There were remaining in the Lunatic Asylum, Nov. 15, 1852, three hundred and one patients—males 150, females 151. The number discharged during the year was 258. There were fifty-eight deaths; two committed suicide. The number rejected was 151. Of the cause of insanity, "expirit rappings" takes precedence, "religious anxiety" next. There were twenty-six of the former and twenty-wo of the latter. The Superintendent says those demented by "spirit rappings" show a strange tendency to commit suicide. The causes of the insanity of those in the Lunatic Asylum are thus stated:

Males. Fem. Tot.

Males.	Fem.	Tot.
Injury to head 2	1	3
Epilepsy 5	1	6
Intense mental application 3	1	4
Excessive labor, fatigue, exposure 8	10	18
Bodily disorder 21	18	39
Puerperal	18	18
Menstrual derangement	28	28
Masturbation		19
Intemperance 9	1	10
Tobacco 1	-	1
Imprisonment 3	_	3
Old Age 1	1	3 2
Disappointed Affection	6	18
Demestic unhappiness, 9	ő	18
Demestic affliction	10	12
Pomestic american	10	18
Pecuniary 18 "Religious anxiety" 17	- 5	22
	13	26
"Spirit rappings"13	2	3
Ungoverned temper 1	4-1-1	1
Nostalgia	1	0
Fright 1	-	-
Unknown 3	1185	1
	126	-
Total of causes	126	210

THE ORIGINAL CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY BE-THE ORIGINAL CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSES. FULLER AND SCHAUMBURG.—Several years since Schaumburg boarded at Fuller's, now Willard's, Hotel, kept by A. Fuller & Co. When the firm became insolvent he was indebted to it several hundred dollars, and has so continued ever since. Applications made to him from time to time for payment by the surviving partner, Edward H. Fuller, have been disregarded by him, as we learn, on the ground that the debt was due, not to Mr. Fuller, but to the trustees under the insolvency. Mr. Fuller, nevertheless, pursued the claim, and in an altercation on the subject some two years ago with Schaumburg personally chastised hun. This circumstance was matter of general notoriety at the time, and got into the newspapers.—National Intelligencer, Feb. 3.

A GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED .- We learn A GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED.—We learn from the Portland Advertiser, of the 1stinst., that the rails on the whole line of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, from Portland to Island Pond, the point of junction with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railroad, are laid, and that the locomotive has passed up to that point and back. The last rail was laid on the 20th uit,

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. Preston King, M. C., from St. Lawrence, one of the committee who accompanied the remains of the late Hon.

A. H. Buel to his late residence at Fairfield, Herkimer county, is stopping at the Metropolitan.

and female, called—with Assam, (one of the most intelligert of the Celestials,)—at this office yesterday, to invite us to a Chinese rehearsal at the Broadway theatre.

Assam speaks English, having been a Canton tea dealer, and, in that capacity, having had the advantage of con-Court Calendar-This Day. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Decision in the Broadway Railroad
motion against the Common Council for contempt. siderable intercourse with English and American mer-chau s. He knows but little, however, of the interior of

First in the Field .- The first Daguerrean Gal lery ever opened to the public in the evening, is that of Mr. ROOT. No. 363 Broadway. Other artists may copy his idea but they will fail to equal in copying that more important part—"the human face divine"—which is Root's corner-stone of reputation. His splendid rooms are open day and evening, free to all.

Twenty-five Cent Daguerreotypes.—Rees & Co. continue to astonish the people daily with splendid specimens of the new German art, as first and exclusively introduced by them. All who attempt a rivalry with their new system of picture making, are but poor initators, and should be avoided.

REES & CO., No. 289 Broadway.

Notice—Removal.—Gurney's Old Established daguerran gallery, 189 Broadway, is removed to his new and magnificent gallery, 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard street.

Fashionable Clothing.—We would call attention to the elegant clothing establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & CO. No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets. Persons in want of well made clothing, at very reasonable prices, are invited to call and examine a superior assertment at the above establishment. Feoromy is not exactly the order of the day, but such persons as are disposed still to practise it, can readily do so in the article of clothing, and yet dress as well as the best, by patronising No. 441 Broadway.

The truest eye may fall, the most practised hand may fall, under ordinary rules, to produce a perfect fit; but by the mathematical system of measurement adopted at GREEN'S famous shirting establishment, No. 1 Astor House, a misfit is utterly impossible.

No. 1 Astor nouse, a missis and Buskins, Alpine button boots, gaiters, &c., for cold weather; if you wish white satin gaiters and slippers, for balls, parties, or India rubber boots and shoes for stormy weather, in fact, any article in the boot and shoe line, for yourselves, sons, and daughters, go direct to MILLER'S, 134 Canal street.

\$5.50 for Patent Leather Boots of the Best quality, and warranted to fit the foot; dress boots, \$3.50; water-proof boots, \$4.50. Every article warranted to wear as well as boots made elsewhere for six and eight dollars, Call and see them. J. HUNT, 446 Broadway.

Call and see them. J. HUNT, 446 Broadway.

For Sale—A Handsome Three Story Brick house, with basement and sub-cellar, built in the best manner within the last three years, supplied with Croton water bath, and all the usual modern improvements; situated between Twelfth and Twentieth streets, and near Eighth avenue. Apply to John Ogilvy, 148 West Eighteenth street. If not sold by private bargain this week, it will be exposed by auction on Monday, the 7th inst.. at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by Anthony J. Bleecker.

District of Columbia Bank Notes pur-chased.—Bank of the United States, Citizens' Bank, Co-tumbia Bank, Eastern Bank, Railroad Bank Merchants' oons, and United States Bank-all of Washington.

Billiards.—The only Slate and Iron Tables in this country, are at 140 Fulton street, an entrance at No. 8 As a street, tikewise, at 17 Montgomery, street, Jersey City, six tables; and at 180 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, fourteen tables; and six at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, Bröcklyn. All have Bussford's patent cushions. Teas.-The Best Assortment of Fine Teas

No. 126 Chatham street, between Pearl and Rosevett, the oldest tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

Watches and Gold Pens. J. Y. Savage, 93
Fulton street, would call attention to his large stock of
fine gold and silver watches, gold chains, pencils, &c.
The Richelieu diamond pointed gold pens, the best gold
pen in the market, sold only at 92 Fulton street.

Wet Linens from Auction.—Exeraordinary bargains.—Double damask table linen, snow drop pattern, two yards wide, only 5s. 6d. and 6s. a yard, worth 10s.; superfine figured do. two yards wide, only 4s. and 4s. 6d. a yard; large sized linen napkins, 12s. and 14s. a dozen; large size linen towels, 6s., 8s. and 10s. a dozen, worth double; lots of other goods at corresponding low prices, BURDETT'S cheap dry goods store, 136 Walker street.

New Crop Tens, Family Groceries, Provisions, &c.—A large stock of choice new green and black teas. Orange county butter, hams, beef, lamp oil, and family groceries, foreign fruits, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale at wholesale prices by J. O. FOWLER, 200 and 428 Greenwich street, and 75 Vesey street. Country dealers are invited to call.

What Everybody Says Must be True.—And we say, what everybody says, that Dr. Howe, the cough candy man, has one of the best cough candies we ever aw. It sells well, cures well, and it certainly tastes well. Everybody should use it. Sold at all the drug stores in New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg. Wonder of the World .- Devine's Compo Pitch Lozenge.—This is what has long been sought for, and is, in full faith, offered to the public as a certain curs for coughs, colds, asthma, and consumption. For salo to Cu H. RiNG, 192 Broadway, sole agent for New York. Price, 25 cents per box.

Dr. J. W. Phelps' (of Boston) Celebrated trusses and abdominal supporters, for sale by C. H. KING, 192 Broadway, corner of John street. Sole agent for New York.

Charles' London Cordial Gin, Distilled Especially for, and imported solely by, E. C. CHARLES, No. 7 Park place, is, for its medicinal qualities, or as a delightful beverage, the best article in the market. For sale at every bar in the city, or as above.

A Prominent Fenture of the Sunday Atlas, to morrow, will be some wonderful developements of the misdoings of the city government, abuses in the Street Department, in the Department of the Counsel of the Corporation, and in the Comman Council. It will be full of matter highly interesting to the tax payers. For sale by all the newsboys. Office 44 Ann street.

Watts' Nervous Antidote.-I shall feel it a pleasure, and consider it my duty, to promulgate its won-derful power in alleviating those dreadful nervous mala-dies, that, as far as my experience tells me, seems the only known remedy Sarah Horrow, 16 Columbia street, Brooklyn. \$1 per bottle. Agency, 38 Ann street.

Wigs and Toupers.—Batchelor's New Style of wigs are pronounced the most perfect imitation of nature yet invented. Those wanting a very superior article should ball at BATCHELOR'S celebrated wig factory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and best assortment in the city. Copy the address.

Wigs and Toupees.—Medlaurst & Heard, of 27 Maiden lane, make the most perfect imitation of a natural head of hair in the world. Wig wearers should not fail to examine them. They are made of the best materials, and warranted not to shrink or change color. Also braids of long hair fronts braids, &c.

Notice to Ladles.—D. Siccardi, Hair Dresser of the courts of Spain and Piedment, (Sardinia,) has opened an establishment at 91 Crosby street, between Spring and Prince streets, where he will give lessons in dressing ladies' hair from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The system of which he is the inventor is as easy as it is ingenious, and in a few lessons will enable his pupils to dress the hair of the most fastidious ladies to their utmost satisfaction. Terms—12 tickets for \$2 50.

Harvey & Wallace's Office, for the removal of birth-marks, polypus, scirrhous cancers, tumors, moles, &c., by a painless external application, No. 192 Second avenue, corner Twelfth street.

Second avenue, corner Twelfth street.

To the Consumptive.—Persons who have been taking the cod liver oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, (from directions of several professional gentlemen,) in combining the pure oil with lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons, whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by Alex. B. Wilbor. Chemist, 155 Court street, Boston. For sale, in New York, wholesale and retail, by JOHN MILHAU, 185 Brondway.

\$25 Reward will be paid cheerfully, if the celebrated Bohemian Hair Dye fails to change (instantly) grey or red hair to a beautiful, natural, and permanent black or brown. Also, prevents its falling off. \$25 if any other hair dye equals Bohemian. Sold, wholesale and retail, at 237 Hudson street.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye is, without ex-seption or reservation, the very best ever invented. Be-sare of puffed dyes. Equally celebrated is Gourand's Medicated Sonp, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Pouter Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Ronge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at No. 67 Walker street, near Broadway.

Hair Dyc.—Batchelor's Celebrated Liquid hair dye is the best yet discovered for coloring the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied. The wonderful case and certainty with which this favorite and old established hair dye performs is astonishing. It is for male, or applied, at BATCHELOR'S wig factory, No. 6 Wall street. If you want to be Good Looking you can be

so for two shillings. A cake of JONES'S chemical soap will make your skin clear, white, spotless, and soft, even the worst skin. Jones's coral hair restorative dresses harsh, gray, dirty hair, soft, dark and clean; makes it grow, stops its falling, &c. Depot 403 Broadway.

Try, if you have bad Teeth or Breath, Lafont's beautiful soap root. This lathers in the mouth like soap, yet it is a West India root; it cleanses the mouth, tongue, and throat, makes the breath balmy and sweet. Price two shillings. Agents, 403 Broadway. His liquid bair dye is the cheapest and best hair dye made.

If the Hair is Worth Preserving—If it is really an element of comeliness, no human being who has tested the properties of Cristadora's Hair Preservative will neglect to use it daily. It perpetuates the growth of the fibres, and prevents grayness. Made and sold by CRISTABORA, No. 6 Astor House.

As Caloric has Superseded Steam, so has Cristadora's Excelsior Hair Dye driven all others from the field. The rich tint, the instantaneous operation, the harmlessness of the process, are unequalled. Applied privately, and sold by CRISTADORA, and by druggists in he city.